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The People.

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PITHY WORDS

From the Socialist Labor Party of Passaic County, N. J.

THE ONLY ISSUE.

Class-Conscious Programme and Declaration of Principles Issued from the Convention of the S. L. P. of Passaic—Whence We Come, Whither We are Marching and by What Light We Should Guide Our Steps.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Socialist Labor party of Passaic County, to the voters:

We, citizens of Passaic County, members of the Socialist Labor party, in convention assembled, again declare allegiance to the principles of Socialism enunciated by the last National Convention of the Socialist Labor party, and affirm adherence to the party tactics, adopted by that body and endorsed by a referendum vote of the party.

We hold that this and every succeeding generation are by birthright heirs to the accumulation of capital and to the knowledge evolved by science and art.

We further hold that the sole cause of the present hard times, panics, general bankruptcy, compulsory idleness, pauperism, crime and political corruption is the existing capitalistic system of private property in land and the machinery of production and distribution—a system under which the laborer has become a drug in the labor market, whence the ability of the capitalist class to beat down all honest demands of the workers, to starve them out in protracted contests, and to demoralize labor organization by creating a reserve army of unemployed through the displacing power of improved machinery; a system that spreads poverty among the people and concentrates wealth in the hands of a few; a system that the nation has outgrown and must throw off before a government of the people, for the people, and by the people can be established.

We call attention to the fact that since the birth of this nation a revolution has taken place in industry. Formerly hand labor and individual effort produced the necessities of mankind. To-day machine labor and associated effort are the means of producing the needs of civilized life, and as it was the imperative duty of government, in the days of individual production to protect the individual possessor of property, we declare that it is to-day the equal duty of government to protect associated labor, or the working people as a whole in the possession of that which they create. This is what we want the government to do.

So declaring, we demand complete possession, by the people collectively, of all industry, natural resources, machinery and its auxiliaries in wealth production, which should be reorganized on a basis of national ownership, including the absolute and unconditional restoration to the people of all property confiscated by capitalists who use it as a means to reduce the wage workers regardless of nationality or color to a condition of servility far beneath that of the former chattel slave.

Our fathers declared for political freedom; we declare for political and economic freedom.

They gained a partial victory; we are pledged to extend political freedom and to win equality in opportunity to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness by abolishing the present damnable system of wage slavery.

The present system of social production and individual ownership of wealth has produced two classes, a propertyless class and a capitalist idle class. The issue between these two classes is the supreme problem in American politics to-day, notwithstanding the frantic efforts of a capitalistic press, political hirelings and labor fakirs, who, under cover of the union label, induce their followers to scab at the ballot box on election day. Their repeated attempts to obscure the issue or delay the settlement are futile and ridiculous. All other issues will speedily be absorbed by it or go down before it. Thus develops the battle for human rights, a battle to determine which class shall hold and direct the power of government, the result of which will decide forever whether the so-called rights of property shall triumph over or become subordinate to the rights of man.

Especially do we call upon organized labor to cast aside their traitor leaders and unite with us in a solid front at the ballot box in the great struggle for economic freedom.

We hold that State and municipal elections are but local skirmishes in this class war. The standard of the class struggle should determine the true position of the working class in all elections, one of ceaseless antagonism to capitalist politicians and so-called business men, whose fight is to retain possession of what they have got from the people under pretence of serving them. The capitalist class, in full control of State and municipality, has assumed public duties that have never been performed, stolen franchises involving the use of public property, imposed extortionate charges, watered stock to hide their enormous plunder, bought law, and bribed public officials, corrupted elections, violated charters and contracts at pleasure, and evaded taxation without the least semblance of shame.

With this declaration as a guide, we call upon the wage workers and upon all honest citizens to unite with us under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to gain by all practical and honest means the political power. Therefore we present the following programme:

First—Absolute municipal government; direct vote and secret ballot in all elections; the people to have the right to propose laws and vote on all measures of importance, such as bond issues, unnecessary court houses, jails, armories, etc.

Second—Abolition of the State Senate and all upper legislative bodies; the veto and appointive power of the executive, state and municipal.

Third—Abolition of ward representation in City Council; the municipal legislatures to be chosen by a system of proportional representation extending to the municipality's entire electorate, and all officers and directors of departments to be elected or recalled by a majority vote of the people.

Fourth—The municipalities to obtain possession of all street railways, electric light, gas, heat, power, telephone and water works within their limits, and to be operated by the people in the interest of the same, and no employee shall be preferred or discharged for political reasons. Faithful public service alone shall determine the tenure of office.

Fifth—Abolition of the contract system on all public works, employment of the unemployed by the municipalities, all municipal work to be performed directly by the municipalities without the intervention of contractors. The hours of labor to be reduced in proportion to the progress of production.

Sixth—Gratuitous instruction in all educational departments and accessible to all children of school age; the extension of the system to the end that the children of the most lowly shall at the close of their school days embark upon life's voyage as fully equipped to render a life of useful service as the children of any other class, and that thereby classes may be overcome and abolished, not by tearing down the higher but by lifting up the lower, by supplying to all pupils free of charge meals, clothing, books and railroad tickets whenever necessary.

Seventh—Sanitary inspection and authorized care over habitations and workshops; the condemnation of all slum property, and the establishment of a system of small parks and children's playgrounds, easily accessible to all the children of the community.

Eighth—Administration of justice to be free of charge; abolition of capital punishment.

Ninth—Reduction of the present exorbitant salaries of the higher officials, State, county and municipal.

A GOOD PLAN.

The Chicago S. T. & L. A. Starts Meetings at Which the Bull is Taken by the Horn.

The first meeting of a series of monthly public meetings arranged by District Alliance No. 11, S. T. & L. A., of Chicago, was held Sunday, Oct. 3, at Koch's Hall. The meeting had only been started when it was found that the hall was hardly large enough to accommodate the large number of persons who were seeking admission; every available space was taken up. The subject to be discussed was "Debs, Gompers, Sovereign, Powderly, Ratchford, Arthur and Mahon, the Hazleton murder and the Labor Conference." The way in which the speeches were received proved clearly that the audience, although composed mostly of strangers, who seldom or never attend a Socialist gathering, were forcibly struck by the manner in which the speakers discussed these interesting subjects. The speakers were Thomas J. Morgan, Paul Ehman, John Collins, Paul Kretlow and M. Tourin.

The following were the resolutions adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the labor movement represented by Gompers, Arthur, Sovereign, Mahon, etc., is, economically considered, a petrification and obstruction to the educational and economic progress of the working class.

"That politically it is the tool of capitalism, a source of corruption, and an active factor in the numberless political crimes by which capitalism is rapidly changing this republic into a plutocracy.

"RESOLVED, That this meeting notes the rapid passing of the Social Democracy with great interest and respectfully submits the following for the consideration of Mr. Debs:

"FIRST—That correct ideas must precede successful action.

"SECOND—That individuals with antagonistic ideas can never act together in harmony or maintain an organized existence.

"THIRD—That men whose declarations and actions are dominated by transient influences will surely be overwhelmed by their inconsistensies.

"FOURTH—That the Socialist movement of the world has a program and plan of action, and welcomes the best men and women to work harmoniously within its ranks."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting voted to have this kind of a meeting to discuss public events the first Sunday of each month.

The "Party News" during these campaign days is full of information. Usually it contains only official matter. This is at all times valuable, yet might not interest any but those most industrious for detailed information upon the inside workings of the party. During these campaign days, however, the "Party News" has much general importance. It should not be neglected. Let it be read carefully.

"Is this the George party?" asked a man from another the other day in New York as he saw a Socialist Labor party parade file by.

The answer was pithy: "No; this is the STRAIGHT labor party."

GOOD FOR OHIO.

Review of the Situation and Work Done.

Comrade B. F. Keinard's Rough Sketch of the Reasons for the Favorable Outlook—Increased Dissatisfaction, Increased Experience and Increased Education in Socialism—Large Number of New Sections, Mostly Among the Miners—Smash-up of Populism—Coming Tidal Wave Towards the S. L. P.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 18.—The readers of THE PEOPLE have been aware, through brief mentions in the paper, of my tour, especially in the State of Ohio. I have wished to write up an account of that tour, but my time has been so much occupied, owing to the fact that I travel mostly by bicycle, and further, that I visit a great deal of new territory, where I must do advertising and everything myself, that I seemed never to get a chance to make a satisfactory report. Perhaps I may write it up after election and give my experiences, cycling and otherwise.

For the present I just want to say a word on something I know will interest the Comrades, particularly in Ohio, viz., our prospect at the coming election in Ohio.

There are so many things to be considered that one is liable to make great errors in his calculations on our prospective vote. Yet I will say it ought not to fall below 5,000, and may run up even as high as 10,000. The latter figure is quite possible. Several think we will cast votes enough to become an officially recognized party. That would mean about 9,000 votes.

I give you offhand some reasons why we should have a very gratifying gain: First, because of the increasing dissatisfaction with the other three parties; secondly, because of the better and wider distribution of literature and work of agitation. Comrades Carless, Forker and Dinger have attacked or are attacking different parts of the State at various periods of various duration, while I have been practically continually at work in Ohio since the middle of July. Also our older Sections appear to have conducted a greater and more spirited street agitation than heretofore. Comrade Carless organized a number of Sections in Ohio, and I have organized up to date (October 14th) twenty, with a total membership of around 300. This membership the new Sections have themselves added to since their formation, some few of them as much as 100 per cent. In many places, too, where I did not succeed in fully organizing, I got members for half a Section or thereabouts.

Remember, almost none of these new members voted with us last fall; consider that for every man enrolled as a S. L. P. member, there are three or four outside who will vote with us; reflect that we had almost 12,000 signatures on our nomination petition, of whom perhaps half can be counted on to vote with us; further, that quite a few will vote with us who, for different reasons, did not sign the petition; that the thirty days intervening between the filing of the petition and election makes new Sections and many additional votes for us; that several independent voters in places not reached by us are with us; these and other things indicate a largely increased vote.

We shall draw from all three of the other parties, though, I imagine, principally from the Populist. A number of able and prominent Populists have joined us the last few months. One of them, the chairman last year of the Meigs County Populist Committee, now organizer of our new Section Pomeroy, Stephen Enzenauer, says Meigs County will give 200 Socialist votes this fall against 5 last fall—most of them farmer Populists. He believes that this fall the Populist party will go to pieces, that most of them will vote with us in 1898 (the Pops gave Coxey over 52,000 votes in, I think, 1895), and our vote will be 100,000 in three years. It's quite possible. In a couple of towns where (a Socialist speaker never before appeared) and we had no votes last year, residents assured me we should have 100 votes this fall. They may be too enthusiastic, but the vote there will be good anyway.

I find Republicans ashamed of their votes for McKinley; they are aweary of their party but cannot make up their minds to enter the Democratic, which smells as bad. Democrats are fast losing faith in "free silver;" they are dissatisfied with millionaire McLean, and the miners especially with miner-skinner Chapman; yet the Republican party offers them no escape; Populists feel they have been "played for suckers;" they want no more Coxey et al., yet shun the other two old festering masses of corruption. These men naturally find their refuge with us.

Let me relate one incident, out of many, which shows which way the wind blows. At East Greenville last fall Comrade Dinger could hardly proceed under the howls of crazy Republicans. This fall I found them meek as lambs and organized 26 miners there into a Section. Except about a half-dozen old Socialists, the rest were mostly Republicans.

Nearly all my 20 Sections, by the way, are miner Sections. The strike and Latimer have not been altogether in vain. The breath of revolution is already astir throughout the hills and valleys of the Buckeye State, and this fall thousands, bursting the bonds of habit and superstition, will strike with the Arm and Hammer for life and freedom.

B. F. KEINARD.

TO MASSAGHUSETTS.

Thos. C. Brophy, S. L. P. Candidate for Governor to the Voters.

The Influence of the Socialist Labor Party, Despite its Present Smallness—Facts and Figures that Tell the Tale of Swelling Capitalist Affluence and Shrinking Labor's Share in the Wealth it Produces — The Old Parties—The Social Revolution and the S. L. P.

In the few years that the party has had a State organization its efforts have been to teach the doctrine of Socialism, initiate legislation in the interest of the working class, and incidentally to head off the raids that are constantly being made on the rights of the people.

How well the seeds of Socialism have been planted in this commonwealth is attested by the fact, that without a publication of any kind in the State, advocating our cause, the vote has grown from 1,400 in 1891 to nearly 5,000 in 1896. Our zeal in behalf of popular rights is evidenced by the fact that we are to-day living under the annual system of elections rather than the biennial system, which is due to Socialists and the Socialist Labor party. When nearly twenty years ago State after State swung into line in favor of the biennial system, the office-holding politicians of both parties, at the bidding of the rich and powerful, were about to have the State follow suit. Socialists and the Socialist Labor party was the lion that blocked the way, and prevented its submission, till the question could be considered.

THE WORKINGMAN'S LEGAL STATUS.

At the time of the Revolution one of the reasons urged for throwing off the yoke of Great Britain and the King was that the people of this country were subjects, and that a subject was not the proper basis to found a government on. The legal status of the workingman—the wage worker—whether it be the engineer at the throttle or the cook in the kitchen, is that of servant. It has been decided, time out of number, by the courts, state and national, and a large body of law has grown up dealing with the question of "Master and servant." The servant class are all those who contract to sell or let themselves to labor, and the master class those who hire—and before the law they are either masters or servants. If a subject was an objectionable basis to found a government upon, certainly a democracy cannot be founded on a nation of servants. It is the mission of Socialism to abolish the servant and master class, with all its concomitant evils.

This, of course, cannot be done by a poultice applied to the body social, but only by a revolution in the social system.

"The capitalist mode of production," says Frederick Engles, "creates the power that, under penalty of its own destruction, is forced to accomplish this revolution. By urging more and more the conversion of the large, already socialized means of production into State property, itself points the path for the accomplishment of this revolution. THE PROLETARIAT SEIZES THE MACHINERY OF THE STATE AND CONVERTS THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION INTO STATE PROPERTY."

The statement is often made that the returns to capital are very small, 3 per cent. and less being named as the returns from money invested in business; viewed from that standpoint it seems small, but looked at from the amount received by capital in comparison with wages paid or the portion received from the amount of wealth produced, it takes on a very different character.

Why the Workman Sweats.

In 1894 the Pullman Car Company, because of its alleged poverty, made sweeping reductions in the wages of its employes, which led to the great strike of that year. George M. Pullman, before the commission appointed to inquire into the strike, handed in a statement as to the profits of the company and the amount of wages paid, as follows:

Dividends paid by the Pullman Car Company from 1868 to 1894	$28,000,000
Undivided profits	25,000,000
Total	$53,000,000
Wages paid, including superintendence	$67,000,000

Showing a tidy little profit to the owners, who could not pay their workmen a living wage.

This is a rich country, our "national wealth" is very great. It reached in 1890 the grand total of 65,000,000,000,000 dollars in value. The following are the details:

Real estate, with improvements	$39,544,544,333
Live stock, farm implements and farm machinery	2,703,015,040
Mines and quarries	1,291,291,579
Gold and silver, coin and bullion	1,158,774,948
Machinery of mills and products on hand	3,058,593,441
Railroads and equipment	8,685,417,323
Telegraphs, telephones, shipping canals	701,755,712
Miscellaneous	7,893,708,821

The Gold Brick Swindle.

The census (1890) which gives these figures has also given facts to show that the term "national wealth" is a misnomer, that the bulk of the nation has no share in this wealth, that the largest and most important part of it has been seized by a small minority of the people. The result of the census investigation on this point is as follows:

Number of families of the working class	6,594,790
Middle class (families)	4,994,091
Capitalist class (families)	1,091,325

The national wealth is owned as follows:

Working class (4½ per cent.)	$2,746,000,000
Middle class (24 per cent.)	14,550,000,000
Capitalist class (71 per ct.)	42,203,000,000

In 1890 the 35,540 manufacturing establishments of the country turned out a total product of $9,390,107,624. If the sum expended for raw material, repairs and wear and tear are deducted, we get the new wealth created as follows:

Gross value of product	$9,390,107,624
Materials, etc.	5,358,868,353
New values	$4,031,239,271

These values were created by the labor of men, women and children employed, in all 4,250,783 persons. They had to sell their labor power to the capitalist at the market price, and allow the difference between that and the product to go to the capitalist, as follows:

New values	$4,031,239,271
Wages paid	1,890,888,707
Profit	$2,140,350,524

The Green Goods Fraud.

The workers received about 46 per cent. of what they produced, but they could not consume as much. The value given is the price at the factory; when they go to the market with their wages to buy the necessities, they must pay tribute to a long line of middle men; their purchasing power then stands in the following proportion to the product:

Retail price	$8,062,478,542
Wages	1,890,888,707
Difference	$6,171,589,835

The workers were able to buy back about 23 per cent. of the wealth they produced. The inability of the workers to buy back their product sends the capitalists to foreign countries for a market which they cannot find—a crisis ensues, factories shut down and the workers suffer and starve because they have produced so much. Socialism points the way out by a change from private to public ownership of the tool of production.

When those who labor control the machinery of production a few hours' labor will produce all the necessaries and luxuries of life. The working class constitute a majority of the nation. The voting strength of the various classes is as follows:

Working class	10,500,000
Middle class	5,590,000
Capitalist class	850,000

We cannot expect to receive any support from those who have an advantage and live on the labor of their fellows, but the people who suffer and are deprived of the advantages of the present civilization, and have nothing to lose and everything to gain by a change in the social system, can, if they wish, bring about the social revolution at the next Presidential election, and there are thousands of people in town and country who a few years ago turned their backs on Socialism, and who now believe that it cannot come any too quick.

Bryanism and Buncoism.

The following was adopted by the State Convention of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts:

"That we call attention to the false pretenses by which the Republican party attained to power and its failure to usher in the much heralded era of prosperity."

"That the conduct of the Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature in voting to a man for the McKinley Republican caucus nominees for Speaker of the House and President of the Senate illustrates the kinship between the gold bug Republicans and silver bug Democrats."

It has already been noted by many that the Bryan Democrats fuse with the Populist party before election and unite with the Republicans afterwards in the Legislature against the people, and which proves what the Socialists said before election: that the McKinley Republicans and Bryan Democrats were two links in the sausage made from the same capitalist dog. It has for a long time in this State been plain to those who have eyes to see, that the Republican party is but an instrument to record on the statutes the decrees of the rich and powerful, and large numbers of workingmen vote for its candidates under protest, and others are held by fear or intimidation. Its ally, the Democratic party, with its roots back in slavery and individualism, is equally a broken reed for the working class to lean upon or to depend on to defend such rights as have already been secured.

"While they promise the people liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption, for of whom a man is overcome of the same is he brought in bondage."

It will undoubtedly be the mission of the Socialist Labor party to break this organization, with its sometimes aristocratic and sometimes upstart leaders—always falsely leading their proletarian followers; sending those in its ranks who uphold the present social order to the Republican party, and absorbing from both the proletarian elements that will stand for the new social order, ushering in the day of wrath and bringing on the supreme conflict between Socialism and Capitalism. Socialists everywhere should deal with this false pretense as they do with the Republican party, giving it no quarter or support.

"Gatling Guns."

For a long time the courts, State and Federal, in order to serve their masters, have been outraging the rights of the people, the constitution and laws of the land, to a far greater extent than did the minions of the slave power on the bench in the

(Continued on Page 4.)

BRYANISM.

A Kansas City Workman Turns His Telescope On It.

HE'S STOOLPIGEONING.

A Few Radical-Sounding Phrases in a Tank of Middle Class Capitalist Reactionarism—Evidently Pushed Forward by the Capitalist Class to Throw Dust Into the Opening Eyes of the Awakening Proletariat.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 11.—The following jottings that have occurred to me on account of hearing the Great Apostle of Bimetallism, W. J. Bryan, might be of some interest to readers of THE PEOPLE. The class-conscious proletariat can come to a correct knowledge of the means and methods to pursue to teach the Co-operative Commonwealth by watching all movements of the people and profiting by them. And especially from the sophistry of those who would blind the people's eyes can we learn to be on our guard ready to expose all such to the light of the world. To begin with this Moses, who would lead the people up out of Egypt, out of the land of bondage, and who is not averse to exhibiting himself about for from $500 to as much more as the crowds choose to give for the chance of hearing how to restore to silver its place "in the Constitution." As long as people are deluded by such fallacies it is best that they pay 25 cents a head for the privilege (?). The crowd that assembled to hear the champion of the expiring bourgeosie may have numbered from 15,000 to 20,000 people, gathered in the open air in the public street and on seats arranged in tiers on either side, in the shape of an amphitheatre. The time was conducive to a large gathering on account of the crowds that had come to the city to witness the "Priests of Pallas" celebration. Another scheme to work the dollars out of the country people: The Bryan management signalized their meeting by as flagrant a violation of the rights of the public as the Hazleton affair, only without the bloody results. In order to be sure and juggle all the quarters out of the people that was possible, they fenced in Grand avenue, from 9th to 10th streets, in order that none should hear that did not pay. A Republican city government furnished the police to guard the street from the use of the people. In this case, however, the people crowded so hard on the barricades that finally they were pushed aside and the people resumed possession of their own—as they will finally when the pressure becomes great enough with all other things, which are their own.

Mounted on a tally-ho, drawn by four horses, with mounted police galloping in front, the subject of my sketch rides into the midst of the crowd. I do not know how the idea may have struck the class-conscious proletariat, but it came to my mind as I saw all these efforts to foist an idol on the people that here we have the first beginnings of the "man on horseback," whom the capitalists are assiduously training to turn aside the people when they shall decide to enter the promised land. In order to more thoroughly delude the unwary and catch more suckers in their net they send out their agents, as Bryan, to pretend they are fighting the capitalistic classes, and when enough of the masses are taken in to elevate their agent to a position of authority, then we suddenly find, as in the case of Cleveland et al., that the sheep's clothing disappears, and we have the wolf standing in his true colors. In the case of Bryan, we find an ambitious young man, forced suddenly to the front, forgetting the pit from which he was dug, and using all the arts and wiles of the orator to lure the people into what he is amply paid for doing—a trap where they can be more completely skinned than ever before in the past. His speech was exactly calculated to catch a lot of half-baked Socialists and draw them away from the true path that would finally land them full fledged in the class of the conscious proletariat. Carefully interlarded in the midst of a lot of sophistical rubbish on bimetallism are a lot of phrases exactly calculated, as all intelligent workmen will see, to turn aside those who are beginning to see where the shoe pinches, and, like the will o' the wisp, lead them off floundering into a Dismal Swamp, where, if they do not leave their bones in the miasma, they will wander for years ere they regain the high road to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Thus we are told that "bimetallism has the opposition of the capitalistic classes"—ergo, bimetallism is what you want. Again, we are told the "capitalistic classes wish to deny to the producer the right to participate in government now; thus trying to deceive the people with the idea that they may lose what they have already lost, and thus keep them from making any intelligent effort to regain their own. For how can a people get their own who have lost it, and are wasting their time trying to keep something they have not got. Imagine the capitalist back there with the whole government under his control watch the producer making a hot fight to keep his right to participate in government.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	**36,564**

Socialist Ticket in New York.

For Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals:
THEODORE F. CUNO.

For Mayor, Greater New York:
LUCIEN SANIEL.

For Comptroller:
PETER FIEBIGER.

For President of Council:
CHAS. H. MATCHETT.

"When I die I wish but two words written on my tombstone—"Infidel" and "Traitor." Infidel to a church that could be at peace in the presence of sin, traitor to a government that was a magnificent conspiracy against justice."
Wendell Phillips.

THE ARTICLE "HOW SHOULD LABOR VOTE?" FOUND ON THIS PAGE, WILL BE PUBLISHED AS A CAMPAIGN LEAFLET.

LET THERE BE A MASS DISTRIBUTION OF IT. THE FACTS AND ARGUMENTS IT PRESENTS ARE INESTIMABLE.

ABOVE ALL, NO CHAIRMAN OF ANY OF THE NUMEROUS MEETINGS THAT ARE BEING HELD SHOULD FAIL TO REFER TO THE LEAFLET, AND TO RECOMMEND ITS BEING READ; IF AT ALL POSSIBLE, ALL THE CHAIRMEN SHOULD READ PASSAGES FROM IT.

LAST YEAR BOURKE COCHRAN'S ABSURD MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SPEECH WAS READ FROM EVERY "SOUND MONEY" PLATFORM IN THE WEST. TAKE THE HINT. LET AT EVERY IN-DOOR MEETING A GOOD READER READ THIS EXEMPLARY LEAFLET. EVEN AT THE OPEN-AIR MEETINGS THIS SHOULD BE DONE.

DO IT.

Headquarters of Socialist Labor Party,
City of New York, Oct. 19, 1897.

Mr. Henry George:—

Sir—At the great ratification meeting of the Socialist Labor party, held at Cooper Union on the 12th inst., a resolution was adopted challenging you and other candidates for the office of Mayor of Greater New York to publicly debate with Lucien Sanial and Daniel De Leon the issues of the present municipal campaign.

The grounds upon which this action was taken are sufficiently stated in the speech which was delivered at the said meeting by Lucien Sanial, the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, and a printed copy of which is enclosed. In so far as you are concerned, the following charges, among others, are plainly made therein:

1.—That your candidacy is a mere device of trolley monopolists and self-seeking politicians to again sidetrack the wage-working voters by diverting their attention from the only real issue—the universal issue of the present day—Capitalism or Socialism;

2.—That in this political game of capitalistic bunco, you knowingly and deliberately act the part assigned to you by wire pullers who fondly imagine that there is still clinging to you any of the ill-deserved popularity which once enabled you to wreck the labor movement;

3.—That in order to get votes for your self-esteemed person you now stand on platforms which you had heretofore emphatically repudiated, and by the side of men bred in political dens, for which you had professed the utmost disgust;

4.—That for the purpose of "practical politics" you have conveniently cast aside the single tax scheme which, either ignorantly or fraudulently, you offered to the disinherited masses as a sovereign remedy for all the evils of our economic system; the said scheme having been logically taken up, and being now gradually and as fast as possible put into practical operation by our tax-dodging plutocracy, to the detriment of that bankrupt and doomed middle class upon which you still rely to aid you in bamboozling the wage-slaving populace.

These charges, supported as they are by an array of facts apparently indisputable, are of such gravity that we can hardly credit a certain statement attributed to you by some newspapers—namely, that while you would readily meet in public debate the Republican, Tammany and Citizens' candidates, you would decline the challenge of the Socialist Labor party. Assuredly, if they can be disproved in a discussion impartially conducted, they should not be allowed to influence the 15,000 citizens who, within the territory of Greater New York, voted last year for Socialist candidates, and who, this year—leaving out of consideration all possible accessions to their number—might turn the electoral tide in your favor, provided they were satisfied that the contempt in which the Socialists hold alike your theories and your practices is not justified, and granting also that your own boast of strength is not a gross exaggeration.

At any rate, I am instructed to notify you that the Executive Committee of the S. L. P. Section, Greater New York, is ready to meet any person or committee that you may appoint for the purpose of making arrangements for a public debate, in accordance with the resolution above referred to.

I remain, respectfully,
L. ABELSON,
Sec'y Ex. Com., 64 E. 4th street.

Headquarters of Socialist Labor Party,
City of New York, Oct. 19, 1897.

Hon. Benj. F. Tracy:—

Sir—At the great ratification meeting of the Socialist Labor party, held at Cooper Union on the 12th inst., a resolution was adopted challenging you and other candidates for the office of Mayor of Greater New York to publicly debate the issues of the present municipal campaign with Lucien Sanial, our candidate for Mayor, and Daniel De Leon, editor of THE PEOPLE, official organ of our party.

In accordance with that resolution, the Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party Section, Greater New York, is ready to meet any person or committee that you may appoint for the purpose of making necessary arrangements.

You probably know, as well as we do, that the time is past when Socialism could be misrepresented or ignored. All over Europe it is the great force that is impelling the class-conscious masses to a new social order, necessitated by the modern conditions of industry; while in this country its rapid growth is very inadequately expressed by the fact—ever so significant in itself—that in the territory of Greater New York 15,000 votes were cast last year for Socialist candidates, as against 2,500 a few years ago.

We hold that the real, the only issue of this campaign, and of all future campaigns in this and all civilized countries is "Capitalism or Socialism." Whether you are or are not elected is actually a matter of no moment. As your party represents Capitalism in its highest form, with all its attendant plutocratic despotism and social anarchy, while ours represents the irrepressible aspirations of the industrious masses to human freedom and social order, it is between your party and our own that this universal issue shall have to be fought out on the American continent. In this true light the public debate here proposed assumes an importance that cannot be over-estimated.

For further information concerning our position in the present municipal contest we refer to the speech which was delivered at our Cooper Union meeting by Lucien Sanial, and a printed copy of which is enclosed.

Respectfully yours, L. ABELSON,
Sec'y Ex. Com., 64 E. 4th street.

OUR MASS MEETING.

The Socialist Labor party's mass meeting at Cooper Union on the 12th instant was, as hinted at in last week's issue, a notable event. It was notable not so much for its unprecedented size and its ringing temper; it was notable by reason of the background furnished by the capitalist press before the meeting, and by the background furnished by it after the meeting.

Before the meeting, during the whole campaign up to the meeting, no one who gathered his information exclusively from the capitalist dailies could have known that there was in the field such a political party as the Socialist Labor party—a party boldly assailing the very foundation of the existing social order, boldly denouncing it as infamous, cogently proving the urgency of its overthrow, uncompromisingly keeping to its course, from year to year increasing its forces, and, last, not least, holding its place officially on the ballot, the same as any of the oldest parties, and even moving onward both by reason of its own increase and the crumbling down of the older ones. A conspiracy of silence, unparalleled in the annals of the tactics of capitalist journals, had sought to smother by a supreme effort this party that carries in its fold the downfall of the present brigand system and the foundation of a nobler era for man. The conspiracy had been carried on so persistently that the conspirators were themselves deceived by themselves. They finally believed there was no S. L. P. in existence. The mammoth, virile, aggressive meeting at Cooper Union fell upon them like a bolt from a clear sky. The event was premonitory: The Social Revolution has its own ways of propaganda and agitation that nothing on earth can crush; and, thanks to the self-deception of the capitalist class, it will, like the Cooper Union meeting, break some day upon that class with a suddenness and unexpectedness that will bereave them of all sense.

After the meeting, the background furnished by the capitalist press was likewise instructive. The Low papers declared our meeting was larger than Tracy's; the Tracy papers declared it was larger than Low's; the Van Wyck Tammany papers declared it was larger than that of either Tracy or Low; while all dropped all thought of the George side-show of fraud. This, too, is premonitory: The advent of the Social Revolution is synonymous with the falling out of the groups of brigands who now rule society. The solidarity that now holds them together will melt away, like the approach and appearance of the strong arm of justice in the camp of footpads always sets these scurrying, and ready to turn State evidence.

When the dust of this municipal fight shall have settled, there will be cause for glee only in the camp of the revolutionary Socialist Labor party.

HOW SHOULD LABOR VOTE

Lest, as Usual, it Repent After Election?

In New York City four capitalist parties confront and seem to be waging a war to the knife against one another. But is this war serious or a mere sham?

The platforms upon which these four parties step up before the people hardly reveal any ground for a serious conflict among themselves. According to their platforms all four are in many points wholly at one. They are at one in the promise of "honest government," in excess of love for the working class, in the condemnation of monopolies and trusts, even upon a more or less friendly attitude towards the municipal operation of franchises.

Why then should the Republicans, the Tammany Democrats, the Citizen Union Reformers and the Henry George Democrats fight one another? What have they to say against one another, seeing that they are agreed upon fundamental principles? Does any of these four go further than the reforms mentioned, or attack the whole present social system and its ground-work, to wit, the institution of private ownership in the machinery of production?—On the contrary. In nothing are they more agreed than just in the recognition of the "Sacred Right of Property" and in the Capitalist system.

This notwithstanding the Republican party warns the people against Tammany, against the Citizens' Union and the George crowd. This notwithstanding each of the four utters warnings against all the other three. What ground do they allege. The ground is the same. Each of these four parties accuses the other three that they are not honest in their promises, that these promises are but lying sops intended to catch votes with. That the victory of none of the other three would bring about the promised reforms. Which of the four is right in its charges? Or are all four perhaps right?

We recall to memory that session of the New York Legislature in which the consolidation of New York, Brooklyn and Queens County was pending for final action. The bill met with a mighty opposition, which was manipulated in the interest of the Brooklyn elevated and trolley lines. This opposition demanded the passage of another bill that was then pending, and which allowed the Brooklyn Bridge to be used by those lines. Among the railroad magnates who were active and interested in this legislative intrigue was BENJAMIN F. TRACY, while the leader of the intrigue was WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, who acts as legal adviser for the most important Brooklyn roads. His brother, JOHN C. SHEEHAN, was then as now the leader of Tammany Hall, and he placed the votes of the Tammany members of the Legislature at the disposal of the Brooklyn railroad magnates. When Tracy and Sheehan now charge each other with insincerity in their platform declaration against the railroad power each knows that the other is right.

We have stated that Tracy is interested in Brooklyn railroads. His connection with the Brooklyn roads is partly as attorney, in which capacity he figures for the Kings County Railroad Company. Tracy is, however, active also as stockholder and director. He is one of the directors of the Atlantic avenue trolley company. This company was a short time ago consolidated with the Nassau Electric Company. The principle owner of this company is TOM L. JOHNSON, the patron of Henry George, the moneyed man and chief director of the "George movement." By reason of the consolidation of these two railroad systems Tracy has had an opportunity to learn better than anybody else that Tom Johnson is one of the most reckless railroad plutocrats in the country, and is particularly skilled in turning political movements to the profit of his railroad schemes. Accordingly, Tracy knows exactly that the declamation against "franchise grabbers," found in the platform of a campaign controlled by Tom Johnson is certainly not seriously meant. When the Republicans and the George crowd charge each other with dishonesty they are both certainly right.

Moreover, the knowledge which these two sets have of each other is not limited to the experience gained by the relations of Tracy and Johnson. The mutual acquaintance of the Republican crew and the George crew is still more intimate between Johnson and two other Republican leading politicians—P. H. Flynn and Silas B. Dutcher, both of whom are fellow directors of Tom Johnson in the Nassau Electric Company. Particularly Flynn could tell his colleagues a few things about Tom Johnson. He was the first president of the Nassau Electric Company, and is now active on this road as one of the principal stockholders. As companions, he and Johnson have jointly plied the trade of grabbing franchises for railroad lines, and they knew how to utilize the anti-monopoly feeling which the trolley strike had incited in order to secure for THEIR corporation both political influence and further franchises. Flynn, the Republican, knows exactly that Tom Johnson, the mover in the "George movement," storms only against franchise grabbings done by others, and thus to be all the better able to do the franchise grabbing himself.

And how about the CITIZENS' UNION? Do we find at its head men who can be trusted with a serious intention to carry out their platform declarations against the encroachments of monopoly?

Just the contrary. With the exception of a few personal errand boys of Low, the Citizens' Union Executive Committee consists wholly of bankers, Wall street speculators, trust magnates and other large capitalists. Low himself is a multi-millionaire, interested in real estate, the import trade and such other money institutions as derive enormous profits by the capitalization, reorganization and consolidation of all sorts of business enterprises. His running mates belong to the same plutocratic clique. Charles S. Fairchild, the candidate for Comptroller, is connected with Tracy, Platt, Crocker, Depew, Whitney and other capitalist magnates. John H. Schumann, the candidate for President of Council, is one of the directors of that "Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens County" which has started the plan of uniting all the capitalists of these two counties in an offensive and defensive alliance "against all hostile powers," whatever their nature may be. Alongside of him we find at the head of this party people like Charles Stewart Smith, Jacob H. Schiff, J. Kennedy Tod, Elihu Root, Charles Scribner, W. Somer Hayes and other capitalists who, together with the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the sugar trust monopolists, the representatives of the European bankers Bleichroeder and Rothchild, the Republican and Democratic railroad magnates, are found on the board of directors of the identical banks, insurance companies and railroad corporations. Smith is a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the largest capitalistic undertaking in the country; and he is a director of the Fourth National Bank as well as of the Fifth Avenue Bank, of the latter of which John D. Crimmins, the railroad monopolist and contractor of Tammany Hall, is also a director. Hayes, another leader of the Low movement, is president of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, and a director of the same Metropolitan Street Railway Company which was organized by Crimmins in the interest of Tammany Hall. Jacob H. Schiff is a director of Gould's Western Union Telegraph Company. He is also at the head of that capitalist syndicate which is about to buy up the Union Pacific Railroad system from the Government under conditions that will leave the Government $20,000,000 short, notwithstanding the road is now indebted to the government. The so-called reform press denounced this little business as a raid of J. Pierpont Morgan, Huntington and Hanna; it also mentioned the fact that the said clique, when it sought to reach its purpose by another way, namely, by a bill in Congress, was supported by Croker and the Tammany Congressmen; but this same reform press seeks to slur over the fact that J. H. Schiff and James Loeb, of the Citizens' Union, are in the same boat with the Republican and Tammany plunderers.

Do not these facts amply prove that the charges of demagogic dishonesty which these four capitalist parties hurl at one another are all true, and that all four are right?

But we desire to call the attention of our fellow wage-earners upon some further facts that are calculated to place these four capitalist parties in their true light, to wit, as the agents of capitalist interests.

In a court room of the Federal Court located in New York a notable scene took place on October 5th, 1897. There appeared Chauncey M. Depew, Tom Platt and another Republican politician to notify the Federal Judge, William J. Wallace, of his nomination by the Republican party for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of this State.

The scene was noteworthy because the two principal actors were also the principal figures at a trial which took place a few months ago, March 19th, in the same court room.

On that occasion Depew was the accused party in a process which the Federal Government had instituted against the large railroad trust. On that occasion Wallace was Depew's Judge. He approved himself an obliging judge; he decided that the railroad trust was no trust, and that Depew and the other railroad magnates who had organized the railroad trust were no law breakers.

On the second occasion Depew appeared before the same Wallace as the representative of the political organization which makes judges, and he presented his obliging judge with the nomination for a higher office—a promotion.

Wallace was exceedingly thankful for the recognition bestowed upon him, and he promised to show himself in the future also worthy of the confidence of his master. In that way he is to do what he made sufficiently clear by his declaration that he was particularly proud to be nominated by the Republican party, because "that party has proved itself a bulwark of the rights of property, of the honest (?!) interest of labor, of the empire of law, and of the fundamental principles of the existing social order."

Judge Wallace meant hereby to advertise, not so much the Republican party as the only capitalist party of "law and order," he meant to advertise himself to his masters as absolutely sound in their interests. That upon the fundamental principles of "law and order," that is to say of a capitalist class rule, all the parties are agreed which want to keep up the capitalist system, Wallace, Depew and Platt know very well. This fact, however, has been demonstrated during this campaign in a manner more striking than ever.

Shortly after the above mentioned scene in Judge Wallace's Court, the capitalist parties of New York City made their nominations for Judge of the Supreme Court, with the following result:

Seth Low Candidates:
CHAS. H. VAN BRUNT and George P. Andrews.

Republican Candidates:
CHAS. H. VAN BRUNT and Thomas Allison.

Tammany Candidates:
CHAS. H. VAN BRUNT and Francis M. Scott.

Gold-Democrat Candidates:
CHAS. H. VAN BRUNT and Francis M. Scott.

George Candidates:
CHAS. H. VAN BRUNT and George P. Andrews.

The appearance of Van Brunt's name upon all the capitalist tickets strikingly brings out the solidarity of all non-Socialist parties upon the subject of protecting capitalist class interests by means of an absolutely reliable judiciary.

This Van Brunt is known as a loyal protector of the capitalist class interests; HE IS NOTORIOUSLY SUCH. His notoriety in this respect starts with a trial that brought him together with Depew and other railroad magnates in a manner very similar to that in which Judge Wallace was brought together with Depew. Van Brunt was Depew's judge.

Van Brunt was the judge before whom Depew and the other directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company appeared under indictment for manslaughter as a result of the memorable accident in the Harlem tunnel, and it was Van Brunt who threw out the indictment, although there could be no doubt of it that the greed for profits that animated the accused directors had cost the lives of several people; he decided that the directors, who draw all the profits from the railroads, have nothing to do with the running of the roads, and, consequently, are not responsible for mismanagement.

Otherwise also did Van Brunt approve himself a consistent defender of the capitalist system of exploitation and labor-fleecing. As presiding justice of the Appellate Department he always exercised his influence to secure the affirmation of the decisions which, since 1886, have been rendered by Dugro, Beach, Andrews and other judges against the workingmen's rights of association.

Likewise, under Van Brunt's presiding office, the decision was confirmed, in 1888, whereby John E. Gill and other officers of the K. of L. shoemakers' organization, were found guilty of conspiracy, and the organization was broken up.

Likewise, under Van Brunt, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, came in a most unheard of manner to the aid of the Nassau Electric Company in 1892 by reducing by the amount of $1,000 the damages that a jury had awarded a boy who had been run over.

Likewise, under Van Brunt, the Appellate Division of the Court came to the aid of the Vanderbilt New York Central Railroad in 1896 by reversing the verdict rendered by a jury in favor of a father whose boy had been killed, and declaring the road not responsible.

Likewise, under Van Brunt, the Appellate Division decided, in the case of a female passenger on the Metropolitan Railway Company, who was injured at the notorious "Dead Man's Curve," corner of Broadway and 14th street, that the company could not avoid running its cars at that spot with great speed, and that, consequently, it could not be held responsible for possible accidents. Van Brunt and his honorable colleagues have since been given the lie by that railway company itself, in that it has proved that slow travel IS possible at that place.

In this way Van Brunt has made himself useful to powerful corporations and to the whole capitalist class. And, seeing that as well the capitalists who group themselves around Platt-Tracy, as those who rank themselves with Low, as those who are with Tammany, and as those who back up George, are indebted to Van Brunt, it is quite natural that they are unanimous for his re-election.

What, however, do the workingmen, from whom all these parties expect a majority of their votes, think of the fact that all the party leaders have picked out a capitalist lackey and enemy of labor for the very office that, more than any other, affects the interests of the working class? Must not the workingmen realize that the Socialist Labor party is right when it tells them that every party or faction which does not fight the capitalist system is bound to be an agency of capitalist class rule?

Every time that the workingmen place their confidence upon a politician who is not in principle an adversary of the capitalist system they find themselves deceived. Henry George is a timely illustration of this.

In 1886 Henry George was raised to prominence by workingmen of New York as a champion of labor. As, however, he ignored the capitalist system, he soon developed into a tool of the enemies of labor. He began by declaring war to the vanguard of the labor party—the Socialists, because the Socialists fight the foundation of the capitalist system, the private ownership of land and the tools to work with. He, on the contrary, sought to furnish wider elbow-room to private property in capital; the capitalists who already misuse their private property in the tools of production to the enslavement of the workers, were to be free from all restraints, even from taxation; land only was to be taxed.

This theory won him friends among the capitalists, and soon he landed wholly under capitalist influences. He became as fanatic for the upholding of capitalist "order" as the worst labor exploiter.

In the fall of 1887 he rendered the capitalists the service of approving the execution of the Chicago Anarchists, who, as has since been officialy established by ex-Governor Altgeld, were unjustly sentenced for the purpose of frightening the working class.

Soon thereupon George went straight over into the capitalist political camp and supported President Cleveland, who since has shown himself a brutal foe of the working class. For this act of treason GEORGE WAS EXPELLED FROM HIS OWN, THE UNITED LABOR PARTY.

Among the capitalists whom George allowed himself to be influenced by most is Tom Johnson, the railroad capitalist, who is the starter of George's candidacy. How low has sunk this one-time banner-carrier of the working class, it is enough to point out how Johnson, with the aid of George, seeks to lead the workers by the nose.

This Johnson, who until then had been known only as one of the largest steel manufacturers, suddenly gained the reputation of being a disinterested friend of the people; this happened through the noise with which his conversion to the "ideas of Henry George" was announced. He was hailed as a man who was capable to subordinate his capitalist interests and sacrifice them to a cause that he considered to be right.

Through his connection with the single tax movement, Johnson gained influence in some labor quarters. With the aid of this influence he succeeded, in 1890, to secure a nomination and election to Congress. He and his prophet George supported Cleveland's candidacy in 1892, and forthwith Johnson is renominated and elected to Congress.

During his recent term in Congress, Johnson found himself in a position when he had to choose between his role as a demagogic politician and his interests as a capitalist. An income tax bill was before Congress. His fellow Democrats and Cleveland himself considered the measure necessary out of political grounds, and demanded this sacrifice from the capitalists. But this was not at all to the taste of Tom Johnson. On this occasion, when perhaps the only anti-capitalist measure appeared before Congress that ever was advocated by the Democratic party, Johnson turned against it. HE SPOKE AND VOTED AGAINST THE INCOME TAX. As a pretext for his pro-capitalist attitude he used George's tax theory, which demands that capital be wholly freed from taxation.

How well Johnson understands to join the hunt for profit of the large capitalists and monopolists he has demonstrated in several cities. He has also shown how useful it is to a monopolist hunter after profits to play at "friend of labor."

In Cleveland, O., for instance, with the paper which he owns, and with the aid of the labor organizations which he could influence, Johnson began to create a public opinion against the street railway syndicate which then monopolized the whole traffic of the city. Thereupon he demanded a franchise for a street railway which he had started himself; and finally he wrested the right to lay out a complete railway system. In a few years his enterprise rose to a capitalistic value of $12,000,000.

In Buffalo he went about it in a similar way. He even caused the Trade and Labor Council to join his howl for a franchise. But, in order to secure for his undertaking the support of powerful politicians, he allied himself with the two Sheehans, one of whom now is the leader of Tammany, and he engaged Cleveland's ex-Postmaster General Bissel as his lawyer. In this manner he managed to compel the old railway corporations to accept him as a shareholder.

In Brooklyn Johnson utilized the trolley strike to extend his system. He supported the movement that sprang from the strike in favor of the municipal ownership of the roads. He thereby so much alarmed the trolley line owners that new franchises had to be given to him so as to keep him quiet. Some profitable lines had been laid out by him that gave him such a favorable position that rival corporations soon consolidated with him. One of these was the Atlantic avenue line, which, owing to its brutal treatment of its employees, had long before been notorious, and which, by its high-handed conduct during the strike was hated still more. Benjamin F. Tracy, who, as the legal adviser and director of the road, was particularly responsible for the speedy appearance of the militia, is now the partner of Johnson. The Nassau Electric Co. has risen in two years from a little straggling line to a concern capitalized at $26,000,000.

Now, with the aid of his prophet George, Tom Johnson has started a new movement against the monopoly of street railways. HE HAS COMPELLED HIS EMPLOYES, UNDER THE THREAT OF DISMISSAL TO SIGN NOMINATION PAPERS FOR GEORGE. What can he be now carrying up his sleeves? Certainly another franchise grab. It is stated that Tom Johnson has cast his eyes upon the streets of New York.

It is not easy to say how far he has extended his wires. The fact, though, is significant that the officers of the Nassau line openly announce that the Nassau Electric Company will next add the Second avenue line to its system. This line, however, has only a short time ago been sold to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and that is the special domain of the Tammany capitalists—that is the monopoly against which Tom Johnson and Henry George are now shaking their fists. Accordingly, Johnson is in business relations with the identical Tammany leaders against whom he lets loose his candidate George. Is it not significant?

This Johnson is capable of the most unheard of things. Is he not also the business partner of the Republican candidate Tracy? Has he not simultaneously endorsed the Brooklyn wing of the Tammany Democrats and the New York wing of the Low Republicans?

Moreover, during these last days employes on the Second avenue line have been discharged because they are not Tammany heelers. What, in sight of this, can Tom Johnson, who lets his "prophet" run against Tammany, what can Tom Johnson have in common with Tammany's trolley monopoly in New York? Surely he cannot be in Brooklyn for George and in New York for Tammany?

Well, it is by no means certain. Johnson is above all parties. Did he not last year in Brooklyn, where he, the free trader, was at the time, allow his wage slaves to be influenced for Bryan, while the wage slaves in his steel factory at Lorraine, O., were ordered to plump their votes for the prophet of tariff—McKinley? And were not these Lorraine wage slaves of Johnson's compelled, as if in irony of their fellow wage slaves in Brooklyn to spread the following mottoes on banners and transparencies:

"Tom L. Johnson's Steel-workers.

"Our money is good enough.

"Lorraine County Sound Money Pilgrims.

"Protection for American Farmers and Workmen."

Probably Tom Johnson would shift this slight inconsistency to the shoulders of his partner. He can do the same thing now in New York. If, on a New York railway line which he seeks to control, the workmen are influenced for Tammany, the blame can be thrown on his partner H. M. Little, who is at once President of Johnson's Atlantic Avenue Railway, and Vice-President and General Manager of Tammany's Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

We, now, in sight of all this, ask the workingmen whether they can reconcile it with their own interests if they vote for any of these capitalist parties; whether they cannot foresee with a certainty that they will repent voting in such wise, just as they repented voting for Cleveland, who caused the striking railroad workers of Chicago to be dragooned by the Federal troops; just as they repented having voted for Flower, who terrorized the Buffalo railroad men with the militia; just as they repented having voted for Morton and Schieren, who turned Brooklyn into a camp and caused peaceful people to be shot down in their own homes; just as the Hazleton miners repent having voted for the enemy, for the butchers of their brethren.

We ask the workingmen whether they are not bound to regret it if they place capitalists such as Wallace and Parker on the judges' bench; if they re-elect a Bartlet, who removed a Brooklyn Police Judge because he had dared to treat the striking trolley workers without capitalist brutality; if they re-elect a Van Brunt, who turns the workingmen out of court when they look for indemnity for their mangled limbs, who condemns them as conspirators when they protest against bad conditions of

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

By KARL MARX.

[Translated from the German for THE PEOPLE.]

(Continued.)

Bonaparte, who, for the very reason of his being a "bohemian," a princely slum-proletarian, had over the scampish bourgeois the advantage that he could carry on the fight after the Assembly itself had carried him with its own hands over the slippe[illegible]nd of the military banquets, of the reviews, of the "Society of Decembe[illegible]., finally, of the penal code, now saw that the moment arrived wh[illegible]o move from the seemingly defensive to the offensive. He was but [illegible]oled by the intermediate and trifling defeats of the Minister of Justice, [illegible]the Minister of War, of the Minister of the Navy, of the Minister of Fin[illegible]s whereby the National Assembly indicated its growling displeasure. Not only did he prevent the Ministers from resigning, and thus recognizing the subordination of the executive power to the Parliament; he could now accomplish what during the vacation of the National Assembly he had commenced, the separation of the military power from the Assembly—the DEPOSITION OF CHANGARNIER.

An Elysée paper published an order, issued during the month of May, ostensibly to the First Military Division, and, hence, proceeding from Changarnier, wherein the officers were recommended, in case of an uprising, to give no quarter to the traitors in their own ranks, to shoot them down on the spot, and to refuse troops to the National Assembly, should it make a requisition for such. On January 3, 185[illegible], the Cabinet was interpellated on this order. The Cabinet demands for the examination of the affair at first three months, then one week, finally only twenty-four hours' time. The Assembly orders an immediate explanation. Changarnier rises and declares that this order never existed; he adds that he would ever hasten to respond to the calls of the National Assembly, and that, in case of a collision, they could count upon him. The Assembly receives his utterances with inexpressible applause, and decrees a vote of confidence to him. It thereby resigns its own powers; it decrees its own impotence and the omnipotence of the Army by committing itself to the private protection of a general. But the general, in turn, deceives himself when he places at the Assembly's disposal and against Bonaparte a power that he holds only as a fief from that same Bonaparte, and when, on his part, he expects protection from this Parliament, from his protegé, itself needful of protection. But Changarnier has faith in the mysterious power with which since January, 1849, he had been clad by the bourgeoisie. He takes himself for the Third Power, standing beside the other Powers of Government. He shares the faith of all the other heroes, or rather saints, of this epoch, whose greatness consists but in the interested good opinion that their own party holds of them, and who shrink into every-day figures so soon as the circumstances invite them to perform miracles. Infidelity is, indeed, the deadly enemy of these supposed heroes and real saints. Hence their virtuously proud indignation at the unenthusiastic wits and scoffers.

That same evening the Ministers were summoned to the Elysée; Bonaparte presses the removal of Changarnier; five Ministers refuse to sign the order; the "Moniteur" announces a Ministerial crisis; and the party of Order threatens the formation of a Parliamentary army under the command of Changarnier. The party of Order had the constitutional power hereto. It needed only to elect Changarnier President of the National Assembly in order to make a requisition for whatever military forces it needed for its own safety. It could do this all the more safely, seeing that Changarnier still stood at the head of the Army and of the Parisian National Guard, and only lay in wait to be summoned, together with the Army. The Bonapartist press did not even dare to question the right of the National Assembly to issue a direct requisition for troops;—a juristic scruple, that, under the given circumstances, did not promise success. That the Army would have obeyed the orders of the National Assembly is probable, when it is considered that Bonaparte had to look eight days all over Paris to find two generals—Baraguay d'Hilliers and St. Jean d'Angley—who declared themselves ready to countersign the order cashiering Changarnier. That, however, the party of Order would have found in its own ranks and in the Parliament the requisite vote for such a decision is more than doubtful, when it is considered that, eight days later, 286 votes pulled away from it, and that, as late as December, 1851, at the last decisive hour, the Mountain rejected a similar proposition. Nevertheless, the burgraves might still have succeeded in driving the mass of their party to an act of heroism, consisting in feeling safe behind a forest of bayonets, and in accepting the services of the Army, which found itself deserted in its camp. Instead of this, the Messieurs Burgraves betook themselves to the Elysée on the evening of January 6, with the view of inducing Bonaparte, by means of politic words and considerations, to drop the removal of Changarnier. Him whom we must convince we recognize as the master of the situation. Bonaparte, made to feel secure by this step, appoints on January 12 a new Ministry, in which the leaders of the old, Fould and Baroche, are retained. St. Jean d'Angley becomes Minister of War; the "Moniteur" announces the decree cashiering Changarnier; his command is divided up between Baraguay d'Hilliers, who receives the First Division, and Perrot, who is placed over the National Guard. The "bulwark of society" is turned down; and, although no dog barks over the event, in the Bourses the stock quotations rise.

By repelling the Army, that, in Changarnier's person, but itself at its disposal, and thus irrevokably stood up against the President, the party of Order declares that the bourgeoisie has lost its vocation to reign. Already there was no parliamentary Mininstry. By losing, furthermore, the handle to the Army and to the National Guard, what instrument of force was there left to the National Assembly in order to maintain both the usurped power of the parliament over the people, and its constitutional power over the President? None. All that was left to it was the appeal to peaceful principles, that itself had always explained as general rules merely, to be prescribed to third parties, only in order to enable one self to move all the more freely. With the removal of Changarnier, with the transfer of the military power to Bonaparte, closes the first part of the period that we are considering, the period of the struggle between the party of Order and the Executive power. The war between the two powers is now openly declared; it is conducted openly; but only after the party of Order has lost both arms and soldiers. Without a Ministry, without an army, without a people, without the support of public opinion; since its election law of May 31, no longer the representative of the sovereign nation; sans eyes, sans ears, sans teeth, sans everything, the National Assembly had gradually converted itself into a French Parliament of olden days, that must leave all action to the Government, content itself with growling remonstrances "post festum."*

The party of Order receives the new Ministry with a storm of indignation. General Bedeau calls to mind the mildness of the Permanent Committee during the vacation, and the excessive prudence with which it had renounced the privilege of disclosing its minutes. Now, the Minister of the Interior himself insists upon the disclosure of these minutes, that have now, of course, become dull as stagnant waters, reveal no new facts, and fall without making the slightest effect upon the blasé public. Upon Remusat's proposition, the National Assembly retreats into its Committees, and appoints a "Committee on Extraordinary Measures." Paris steps all the less out of the ruts of its daily routine seeing that business is prosperous at the time, the manufactories busy, the prices of cereals low, provisions abundant, the saving banks receiving daily new deposits. The "extraordinary measures," that the parliament so noisily announced, fizzle out on January 18 in a vote of lack of confidence against the Ministry, without General Changarnier's name being even mentioned. The party of Order was forced to frame its motion in that way so as to secure the votes of the republicans, because, of all the acts of the Ministry, Changarnier's dismissal only was the very one they approved, while the party of Order cannot, in fact, condemn the other Ministerial acts which it had itself dictated.

The January 18 vote of lack of confidence was decided by 415 ayes against 286 nays. It was, accordingly, put through by a coalition of the uncompromising Legitimists and Orleanists with the pure republicans and the Mountain. Thus it revealed the fact that, in its conflicts with Bonaparte, the party of Order had lost, not only the Ministry, not only the Army, but also its independent parliamentary majority; that a troop of Representatives had deserted its camp out of a fanatic zeal for harmony, out of fear of fight, out of lassitude, out of family considerations for the salaries of relatives in office, out of speculations on vacancies in the Ministry (Odilon Barrot), or out of that unmitigated selfishness, whereby the average bourgeois ever is inclined to sacrifice the interests of his class to this or that private motive. The Bonapartist Representatives belonged from the start to the party of Order only in the struggle against the revolution. The leader of the Catholic party, Montalembert, already then threw his influence in the scale of Bonaparte, since he despaired of the vitality of the parliamentary party. Finally, the leaders of this party itself, Thiers and Berryer—the Orleanist and the Legitimist—were compelled to proclaim themselves openly as republicans; to admit that their heart favored royalty, but their head the republic; that their parliamentary republic was the only possible form for the rule of the bourgeoisie. Thus were they compelled to brand, before the eyes of the bourgeois class itself, as an intrigue—as dangerous as it was senseless—the restoration plans, which they continued to pursue indefatigably behind the back of the parliament.

The January 18 vote of lack of confidence struck the Ministers, not the President. But it was not the Ministry, it was the President who had deposed Changarnier. Should the party of Order place Bonaparte himself under charges? On account of his restoration hankerings? These only supplemented their own. On account of his conspiracy at the military reviews and the "Society of December 10"? They had long since buried these subjects under simple orders of business. On account of the discharge of the hero of January 29 and June 13, of the man, who in May, 1850, threatened, in case of a riot, to set Paris on fire at all its four corners? Their allies of the Mountain and Cavaignac did not even allow them to console the fallen "bulwark of society" with an official testimony of their sympathy. They themselves could not deny the constitutional right of the President to remove a General. They stormed only because he made an unparliamentary use of his constitutional right. Had they not themselves constantly made an unconstitutional use of their parliamentary prerogative, notably by the abolition of universal suffrage? Consequently they were reminded to move exclusively within parliamentary bounds. Indeed, it required that peculiar disease, a disease that, since 1848, has raged over the whole continent, "Parliamentary Idiocy,"—that fetters those whom it infects to an imaginary world, and robs them of all sense, all remembrance, all understanding of the rude outside world;—it required this "Parliamentary Idiocy" in order that the party of Order, which had, with its own hands, destroyed all the conditions for parliamentary power, and, in its struggle with the other classes, was obliged to destroy them, still to consider its parliamentary victories as victories, and to imagine it hit the President by striking his ministers. They only afforded him an opportunity to humble the National Assembly anew in the eyes of the nation. On January 20, the "Moniteur" announced that the dismissal of the whole Ministry was accepted. Underthe pretext that none of the parliamentary parties had any longer the majority—as proved by the January 18 vote, that fruit of the coalition between Mountain and royalists—, and, in order to await the re-formation of a majority, Bonaparte appointed a so-called transition Ministry, of whom no member belonged to the parliament—altogether wholly unknown and insignificant individuals; a Ministry of mere clerks and secretaries. The party of Order could now wear itself out in the game with these puppets; the Executive power no longer considered it worth the while to be seriously represented in the National Assembly. By this act Bonaparte concentrated the whole executive power all the more securely in his own person; he had all the freer elbow-room to exploit the same to his own ends, the more his Ministers became mere supernumeraries.

The party of Order, now coalized with the Mountain, revenged itself by rejecting the Presidential endowment project of 1,800,000 francs, which the chief of the "Society of December 10" had compelled his Ministerial clerks to present to the Assembly. This time a majority of only 102 votes carried the day; accordingly, since January 18, 27 more votes had fallen off; the dissolution of the party of Order was making progress. Lest any one might for a moment be deceived touching the meaning of its coalition with the Mountain, it simultaneously scorned even to consider a motion, signed by 189 members of the Mountain, for a general amnesty to political criminals. It was enough that the Minister of the Interior, one Baissé, declared that the national tranquility was only in appearance, in secret there reigned deep agitation, in secret ubiquitous societies were organized, the democratic papers were preparing to re-appear, the reports from the Departments were unfavorable, the fugitives of Geneva conducted a conspiracy over Lyon through the whole of Southern France, France stood on the verge of an industrial and commercial crisis, the manufacturers of Roubaix were working shorter hours, the prisoners of Belle Isle had mutinied;—it was enough that even a mere Baissé should conjure up the "Red Spectre" for the party of Order to reject without discussion a motion that would have gained for the National Assembly a tremendous popularity, and thrown Bonaparte back into its arms. Instead of allowing itself to be intimidated by the Executive power with the perspective of fresh disturbances, the party of Order should rather have allowed a little elbow-room to the class struggle, in order to secure the dependence of the Excutive upon itself. But it did not feel itself equal to the task of playing with fire.

Meanwhile, the so-called transition Ministry vegetated along until the middle of April. Bonaparte tired out and fooled the National Assembly with constantly new Ministerial combinations. Now he seemed to intend constructing a republican Ministry, with Lamartine and Billault; then, a parliamentary one, with the inevitable Odilon Barrot, whose name must never be absent when a dupe is needed; then again, a Legitimist, with Batismenil and Benoist d'Azy; and yet again, an Orleanist, with Malleville. While thus throwing the several factions of the party of Order into strained relations with one another, and alarming them all with the prospect of a republican Ministry, together with the thereupon inevitable restoration of universal suffrage, Bonaparte simultaneously raises in the bourgeoisie the conviction that his sincere efforts for a parliamentary Ministry are wrecked upon the irreconcilable antagonism of the royalist factions. All the while the bourgeoisie was clamoring louder and louder for a "strong Government," and was finding it less and less pardonable to leave France "without an administration," in proportion as a general commercial crisis seemed to be under way and making recruits for Socialism in the cities, as did the ruinously low price of grain in the rural districts. Trade became daily duller; the unemployed hands increased perceptibly; in Paris at least 10,000 workingmen were without bread; in Rouen, Muehlhausen, Lyons, Roubaix, Tourcoign, St. Etienne, Elbeuf, etc., numerous factories stood idle. Under these circumstances Bonaparte could venture to restore, on April 11, the Ministry of January 18: Messieurs Rouher, Fould, Baroche, etc., re-enforced by Mr. Léon Faucher, whom the constituent assembly had, during its last days, unanimously, with the exception of five Ministerial votes, branded with a vote of censure for circulating false telegraphic dispatches. Accordingly, the National Assembly had won a victory on January 18 over the Ministry, it had, for the period of three months, been battling with Bonaparte, and all this merely to the end that, on April 11, Fould and Baroche should be able to take up the Puritan Faucher as third in their ministerial league.

In November, 1849, Bonaparte had satisfied himself with an UNPARLIAMENTARY, in January, 1851, with an OUTSIDE PARLIAMENTARY, on April 11, he felt strong enough to form an ANTI-PARLIAMENTARY Ministry, that harmoniously combined within itself the votes of lack of confidence of both assemblies—the constitutuent and the legislative, the republican and the royalist. This ministerial progression was a thermometer by which the parliament could measure the ebbing temperature of its own life. This had sunk so low by the end of April, that, at a personal interview, Persigny could invite Changarnier to go over to the camp of the President. Bonaparte, he assured Changarnier, considered the influence of the National Assembly to be wholly annihilated, and already the proclamation was ready, that was to be published after the steadily contemplated, but again accidently postponed "coup d'état." Changarnier communicated this announcement of its death to the leaders of the party of Order; but who was there to believe a bed-bug bite could kill? The parliament, however beaten, however dissolved, however death-tainted it was, could not persuade itself to see, in the duel with the grotesque chief of the "Society of December 10," anything but a duel with a bed-bug. But Bonaparte answered the party of Order as Agesilaus did King Agis: "I seem to you an ant; but shall one day be a lion."

(To be Continued.)

* After the act is done; after the feast.

ALL AROUND COMPLETE.

A Page from the History of the Struggle for Straight-out Tactics.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Branch 5 of the "Social Democracy" arranged a public meeting last night for Eugene V. Debs, the president of that organization. The stage was occupied by a number of well-known local reform muddleheads; conspicuous among them was a certain Mr. Frost, professedly a single taxer, but actually a fellow who has sought, during the last eleven years I have known him, shelter and a little pourboire wherever he could find it. The hall and galleries were completely filled. At about half-past eight Mr. Debs was conducted to the stage by a certain Mr. Spencer, formerly a member of our party, now a "Social Democrat."

The above named Mr. Frost acted as chairman, and in introducing Mr. Debs said that a great "reform wave" had swept over this country, which had first uplifted Mr. Henry George, then Mr. Bryan, and it would in 1900 uplift Mr. Eugene V. Debs as President of America.

Mr. Debs was well received by the audience, and frequently applauded during his address. His address was frequently interspersed by phrases which he had learned from Socialist literature, but as a whole it was incoherent, unsystematic, and he showed too clearly that he had not digested fully the Socialist phrases he quoted. Nevertheless we must admit that he has the qualities for making a good agitator wherever it is necessary to speak more to the heart than to the brain, i. e., to teach solid science in a systematic manner. His address was all negation. He avoided cautiously to discuss any positive action of the "Social Democracy;" its objects are to be achieved by "education."

After Mr. Debs had finished his address, I requested the privilege to ask Mr. Debs a question. The chairman, Mr. Frost, however, answered that there was no time for discussion or to ask any questions. As I am not used to be dealt with in such a summary manner, I insisted on asking the question. Nor did our Comrades present take it very kindly to suppress free speech and discussion in their hall, the platform of which was always free to all. They shouted and kept it up until Mr. Debs walked to the front of the stage and announced that he would allow every one so desiring a free and fair hearing after the second speaker had spoken.

A certain Mr. Miller, from New York, was then introduced. I was told that he is the editor of a Jewish paper called the "Vorwärts." The sum and substance of his speech was that the Socialist Labor party, THE PEOPLE, and the New York "Volks-Zeitung" had defiled the sacred cause of Socialism, that Debs was a thorough scientific Socialist, and that their "movement" was the only true "American" Socialist movement. This man possesses, indeed, a true satirical vein in his frail economy. In himself he gave a pretty good demonstration how "American" this movement really is. He spoke in that beautiful German-Russian-Bohemian-Hungarian, Bulgarian, etc., jargon called "Hebrew." If the following of Mr. Debs in Philadelphia is a fair indication of the "Social Democracy" in other parts of the country, it is indeed very "American." For whenever Mr. Debs called his organization the true Christianity, which he frequently did during his address, there was a visible nodding of heads, because a goodly number of crooked noses tried to hide themselves beneath the coat lapels of their owners. By the way, what a muddle-head is required to call a proletarian Socialist movement of the nineteenth century a "new Christianity." Christianity, as everybody knows, save Mr. Debs and those who follow him, stripped of its metaphysic coating, was an economic category at the time of its advent. No alchemist, and were he a thousand times greater than Mr. Debs, will resuscitate it. It is a thing of the past, not of the future. But I absolve him from this anochronism, as I understand very well why the man's brain is not clear on this subject, and I would not have made this criticism were it not for the constant and totally unqualified presentation of Mr. Debs as a thorough scientific Marxian Socialist by that man Miller, of New York.

Although Mr. Debs had solemnly declared that every one so desiring would have a fair hearing after the speech of Mr. Miller, I had a keen suspicion that the meeting would be suddenly adjourned without tendering me the privilege of the floor. Therefore I left my seat in the centre of the hall and placed myself in front of the stage. I should soon learn that my suspicion was well founded. No sooner had Mr. Miller finished his speech than Mr. Frost jumped up and cried "This meeting now stands adjourned." AND THIS IN THE FACE OF THE SOLEMN DECLARATION OF MR. DEBS THAT HE WOULD GIVE "A FAIR HEARING." AND NOT A WORD OF DISAPPROVAL CAME FROM THE MOUTH OF DEBS. But they had made their calculations without the Socialists present, who had, in years gone by, to deal with tougher material than the Frosts, the Millers and the Debses. A few Comrades and myself jumped upon the stage determined to address the meeting, and if need be, fight for it. And, indeed, that fellow Spencer, who had conducted Debs to the stage, advanced towards me to engage in a game of fisticuffs in order to push me off the stage. But Comrade Long immediately grabbed him by the neck and lugged him off to the background of the stage. And now when he saw that Philadelphia Socialists could not be gagged in such a shameless manner, Mr. Debs stepped to the front of the stage and requested order and patience in order to give me an opportunity to speak.

I have given this minute description of this miserable affair not from any sence of amour propre or to air my courage. Everybody who knows me knows also that I have the least desire to push my own name and person. But this detailed account was necessary because of an incident which was really pitiable to listen to and to observe, and which showed at the same time how little tact and discipline some of our prominent Comrades possess. After I had finished my address a Comrade was called by the meeting, and when he mounted the stage said in substance that he was "astonished at the misconduct of our party," AND THEN HE WENT AROUND AND SHOOK HANDS WITH THE SLIMY POLITICAL HEELERS WHO SURROUNDED DEBS ON THE STAGE. I am sorry, very sorry, to be forced to give an account of this. BUT PUBLICITY WAS GIVEN OF THIS CONDEMNATION OF OUR CONDUCT BY THE EDITOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA "TAGEBLATT" WITHOUT MENTIONING WITH A SINGLE WORD THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

After quiet was restored, I called the meeting's attention to the fact that the name of Mr. Debs had been mentioned in connection with that of George and Bryan by the chairman, and that Debs had not said a single word in disapproval of thus using his name; and that the only inference which could be drawn from this was that he was satisfied with it. That it was incomprehensible how a man who declared himself in favor of the Co-operative Commonwealth and the abolition of the wage-system could associate himself with a man like George, who not only stands for the continuation of the present capitalist system, but who uses all of the power of his eloquence in defense of the payment of interest to capital. That his address was in its entirety a negative criticism of capitalism, but lacking totally any positive statement of the tactics of the "Social Democracy." That there was but one way and means for the proletariat to emancipate itself and to introduce the Co-operative Commonwealth, namely, to wrest from the capitalist class the political power of the State, for which purpose the Socialist Labor party was organizing the working class and recommending them the nomination and election of public officials. That we must demand of a political leader a clear, positive and unambiguous standpoint in regard to other political parties and persons, and that he could not hope to enjoy the confidence of the most progressive element of the American labor movement if he permitted his name associated with men like George and Bryan. This was in substance that part of my address directed to Debs personally.

And what had he to say? "I have tried to make clear to you that I am a Socialist and advocating the Co-operative Commonwealth, and that he had said in New York that if we were in New York he would vote the ticket of the Socialistic Labor party providing there was none of the Social Democracy in the field." But not a word, not a single word, came from his lips regarding the association of his name with those of George and Bryan. And this made the impression upon my Comrades and upon myself that the man does not intend TO TEAR DOWN THE BRIDGES BEHIND HIM.

G. METZLER.

[The above should be supplemented with the statement that the "Spencer" who led Mr. Debs to the platform is a Russian Anarchist Jew, named Pevtzick; he now calls himself "Herbert Spencer." The Miller referred to above is a crow of the identical nest. They were both dumped from the S. L. P. for Anarchistic and treasonable conduct. This may aid to appreciate both the "Americanism" and the animus of whatever there is of the Debs movement here in the east.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS — Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of October 19th, with Comrade Teche in the chair. The financial report for the week ending October 16th showed receipts to the amount of $126.35; expenditures, $169.75; deficit, $43.40.

A committee of two was elected to investigate a complaint of the Soc. Liedertafel in reference to the Labor Lyceum. Action is deferred on an application for a charter from a Jewish Section in Boston recently formed because of a protest of the Boston American Section. The secretary reports that he has written to the latter Section and asked that a specific statement of their objections be submitted. Resolved to instruct the secretary to write to Section Baltimore and demand from them an official statement as whether they have allowed another political party to be represented in their Central Committee, and permitted such party to name a candidate on their ticket.

Charters were granted to new Sections in Denver, Col.; Mankato, Minn.; Portsmouth, Glenroy, Chillicothe, Springfield and Pomeroy, Ohio, and Everett, Wash.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secy.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and all Friends of the Cause.

Comrades:—The party's agitation previous to election requires ever larger means, and the regular income of the National Executive Committee is insufficient to cover the ever growing expenditures, the less so since, owing to the fact that most States are themselves engaged in an electoral battle, our receipts are seriously impaired.

In those States where the organization is as yet weak, aid must be given by the Executive Committee, the agitation must be maintained and the field worked, for it seems exceptionally promising this year.

To obtain the means for this purpose, the Executive Committee has decided to open in the columns of the party organs a subscription for a "General Agitation Fund," and thus enable not only the party sections, but all friends of the cause to contribute their mite. The amounts received will be acknowledged each week in the party organs. There are not many weeks between now and the election; he who wants to give, let him give soon.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secy.,
184 William street, New York City.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$117.80
Section Fort Wayne, Ind.	4.00
C. Rubin, N. Y. City	1.00
Otto Wegener, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
A. V. Herman, Lincoln, Neb.	2.00
B. Haug, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, N. Y. City	25.00
Workingwomen's Association, N. Y. City	10.00
Benjamin T. Whitehouse, Dover, N. H.	3.00
Section Batavia, N. Y.	2.00
Max Thurmansen, Neenah, Wis.	1.00
Gus. Langner, Milford, Conn., second payment	30
Harry Carless	5.00
Total	$173.10

HENRY KUHN, Secy.

Iowa.

STATE TICKET OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF IOWA.

For Governor:
M. J. KREMER, Davenport.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
M. S. HIRSCHFIELD, Des Moines.

For Judge of Supreme Court:
J. KOLLMETZ, Manning.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
DR. A. RINDLER, Davenport.

For Railroad Commissioner:
W. F. TRAVIS, Council Bluffs.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator:
J. B. WELZENBACH, Davenport.

For Representatives:
J. WELLENDORF, A. WESTPHAL,
Both Davenport.

For Sheriff:
WM. SCHWENTZER, Davenport.

For Treasurer:
MAX HAGEMANN, Davenport.

For Supervisors:
FRED CLUEVER, Green Tree.
JOHN BAASCH, Davenport.

For Surveyor:
PETER LOHSE, Davenport.

For Superintendent of Public Schools:
HENRY GADOW, Davenport.

For Coroner:
D. TIMM, Davenport.

For Township Trustee:
AD. PETERSON, Davenport.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The City Committee of the S. L. P. of Boston, having decided to make another test of free speech in the public streets, held an open air meeting in Castle Square on the evening of Saturday, the 9th inst. The police sergeant, who was early on hand with six men, not only did not attempt to interfere with the meeting, but even invited Comrade Goldstein, secretary of the City Committee, to place the chair for the speakers in that portion of the square where there was comparative freedom from traffic and where a similar meeting was held last year. Comrade Goldstein opened the meeting and then introduced Comrade Avery. Despite the cold and windy weather, the audience was of fair size and very attentive. The policemen improved their opportunity to listen to truth and wisdom, and appeared deeply interested in Comrade Avery's remarks. The closing address was made by Comrade Nugent. Many leaflets were sold. Although it is "against the law" to distribute literature in the streets, Comrade Goldstein acknowledged the interest of the policemen by presenting each one with a set of nine leaflets. It is the intention of the City Committee to hold open air meetings every evening during the rest of the campaign and to agitate as much as possible in this manner.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Oct. 17.—Section Somerville is holding well attended meetings every Sunday evening in Independence Hall, Union Square, at 7:45 p. m. Comrade R. H. Phinney, of Lynn, was the speaker on the evening of October 17.

Boston.

14 OPEN AIR MEETINGS YET TO BE HELD.—A GRAND PARADE MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 1.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—Open-air meetings will be held in Boston during the campaign as follows:

Friday night, Oct. 22, Sullivan Square, Charlestown.

Saturday night, Oct. 23, Roxbury Crossing.

Monday night, Oct. 25, Centre and Old Heath streets, Jamaica Plain.

Thursday, Oct. 26, North Gore and Cambridge streets.

Wednesday, Oct. 27, Haymarket Square.

Thursday, Oct. 28, Junction Commercial street and Atlantic avenue.

Friday night, Oct. 29, four meetings will be held as follows in South Boston:

Andrews Square, foot of Dorchester street.

Corner of 8th and Dorchester streets.

Dorchester street and Broadway.

Emerson street and Broadway.

Saturday night, Oct. 30, four meetings will be held as follows:

Merrimac street, corner Causeway street.

Charleston street, near Union Station.

Parmenter street, corner Salem street.

North Gore and Cambridge street.

Monday night, Nov. 1, a grand parade and demonstration will be held. Parade will form on Benet street, corner Harrison avenue, at 7:30 p. m. Lynn Socialist drum corps will head the procession through the various streets to be determined. All members of the party in Boston and vicinity are hereby requested to turn out and help to make this a success.

By order of the City Committee.

D. GOLDSTEIN, Secy.

New Jersey.

PROGRAMME OF THE PARADE AND MASS-MEETING OF THE S. L. P., ARRANGED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, BRANCH HOBOKEN, ON OCTOBER 30, 1897, AT 8 P. M., HOBOKEN.

Time of march 8 p. m. precisely from Odd Fellows Hall, where the meeting will take place, to 1st street, to Garden street, to 2d street, to Willow avenue; to 1st street, to Grand street, to Newark, to Madison; to 2d street, to Jefferson street, to 3d street, to Grand street; to 6th street, to Park avenue, to 14th street, to Washington street, to Odd Fellows Ha[illegible].

Full permit, with music, is in the

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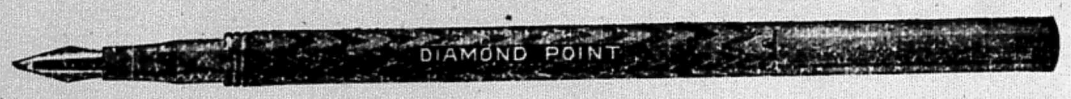

We will send it free to anyone sending us three yearly subscriptions at one dollar each. Will you take advantage of this unprecedented offer? Get a new yearly subscriber this, next and the following week, then send us $3.00 and the pen is yours.

Address all letters and money orders to THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York City.

hands of the Grand Marshal, Henry Schreck, of the First Ward Branch, S. L. P.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE PARADE.

The parade will march in four divisions.

I. DIVISION.

All Sections or branches, S. L. P.; all Krankenkasse branches, and other Sick Benefit Societies—Washington street, between 4th and 6th streets.

II. DIVISION.

All Soc. Singing Societies and others—in 6th street.

III. DIVISION.

Various organizations of West Hoboken and Union Hill—in 5th street.

IV. DIVISION.

Central Labor Federation of Hudson County and Independent Unions—in 4th street.

Any union or organization not notified or invited, or such as are notified or invited, but have not yet answered are requested to write to the Grand Marshal, Comrade H. Schreck, 116 Garden street, Hoboken.

If too late, such organization can march in the IV. Division.

We, the members of the S. L. P., Hoboken, appeal to all class-conscious organizations, also to workingmen not belonging to any such to appear that night and join us.

It will be the grandest demonstration ever seen in Hudson County, and will bring respect and honor to our party from the indifferent masses, which have doubts, not about the principles or platform, but about the strength and power of the S. L. P.

Let us all work together and we will be satisfied with the results of our labor at the ballot box on Nov. 2d.

Letters, questions, etc., about the parade must be sent from now on to the Grand Marshal, H. Schreck, 116 Garden street, Hoboken; letters, etc., regarding the mass meeting in Odd Fellows Hall must be sent to Central Committee, S. L. P., Labor Lyceum, 131 Adams street, Hoboken.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 10.—The committee appointed to make arrangements for the Flag Presentation Festival, to be held on Nov. 25, are very active in their desire to make the festival a notable occurrence in the history of Paterson. Especially the Comrades of the woman branches are very active. A number of singing and athletic societies have decided to take an active part in the programme, and it is hoped that it will be the grandest festival for the working class of Paterson that Paterson ever had the honor to witness. Friends of the movement who desire to help us in this grand work can do so by selling tickets to their friends. Tickets can be had at any time at the club rooms of the S. L. P., at 209 Main street.

As the proceeds of the festival are to be devoted for the benefit of the labor press, every one should to the utmost of his ability try to make it a success.

C. B.

New York.

WESTCHESTER CO.—Throughout Westchester County the outlook for the spread of Socialism looks very bright. I have found so much encouragement in the form of a welcome reception tendered to our principles that it has occurred to me to encourage my Comrades in the city by writing the following account:

The first meeting which I addressed in this county was at Dobbs Ferry. Comrade Joseph Smith, of Section Yonkers, acted as chairman, but before he began I noticed on the opposite side of the street a buggy filled with accordions and melodions, and upon making inquiries, was informed that a fakir was about to sell those commodities. When Smith began to speak the itinerant vendor of so-called musical instruments began to bellow in such stentorian tones that I became convinced he had missed his vocation, he should have been a Democratic orator yelling for Henry George. This mighty mouthed Autolycus began to shout aloud to the following effect: "Ladies and gentlemen, I will play you 'Home, Sweet Home' in seven different ways." And he did. But strange to say the next tune he played was "Down in Poverty Row," and then he very appropriately played "Yankee Doodle."

These three tunes suggested to me an exordium. When I began to speak, I drew the attention of the audience to the fact that "Home, Sweet Home" of most working people is located "Down in Poverty Row," and as to "Yankee Doodle," if he were to come to town now, he would come riding on a freight train and would find upon reaching town another party, Yankee Boodle, owning everything in sight. The meeting was well attended.

On Tuesday, the 5th, I spoke at Tarrytown, a quiet little place on the Hudson. On one side of this town is the residence of Rockefeller, and on the other is the home of the Goulds, and when I stood in that small place to advocate Socialism I felt like Christ crucified between two thieves. Before the meeting, while moving round among the people, I was much surprised at the intense hatred entertained by the natives of Tarrytown for the mighty prince-plutocrats who dwell in their vicinity. This feeling surprised me much in a town so located. The residents of the small country towns in England which are near the country seats and castles of the aristocracy are unusually servile to the lords and squires who dwell in their vicinity. It appeared peculiar to me that these small trades people and workmen of Tarrytown should not behave in much the same manner towards their plutocratic lords. Upon inquiring from a Comrade the cause of this unusual attitude I was informed that the great millionaires who live near Tarrytown do not patronize tthe small traders of the town, but that they go to New York City and make their purchases from the large department stores. Hence the hatred felt not only by workers but also by small store keepers for these great capitalists.

At Peekskill, on the 6th, I found a large and appreciative audience where last year it was impossible to get a few together. Comrades Hickey, Furman and Hanford, who had been there before me, caused such interest in Socialism that I found quite a large and attentive crowd. The Section is in good condition and the Comrades have opened and furnished a club and reading room as permanent headquarters.

On the 7th I went to New Rochelle, where, owing to the rain, the meeting, which was to have been held in the open air, adjourned to the Music Hall. Comrade Wessling and I spoke to quite an attentive audience.

At Mount Vernon, on the 8th, the meeting, which was presided over by Comrade McLean, was a great success.

Port Chester was the last place I spoke at, and the meeting held there on Saturday, the 9th, in Liberty Square, was the largest and most enthusiastic I have ever addressed in Westchester County. Comrade Wessling, who presided, made a very good impression by his opening remarke, and after I had finished speaking I discovered by moving among the people that genuine and intelligent Socialism is making rapid headway. The Section at Portchester is also in very good standing.

JAMES ALLMAN.

N. Y. City 4th, 8th and 12th Assembly Districts, Socialist Labor Party.

A grand ratification meeting, with entertainment for the benefit of the campaign, will be held on Sunday, October 24th, at the Thalia Theatre, 46-48 Bowery.

Comrades Sanial, De Leon, and Morgan, of Chicago, will speak.

Platon Brounoff, the composer of the music for the "Arm and Hammer" song, will participate with his grand chorus. There are other interesting features on the programme. Admission 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents.

To the Assembly Districts and Ward Branches of Section Greater New York, Socialist Labor Party.

The following is a list of campaign literature to be had at Campaign Headquarters, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street, New York:

Municipal Programme of the S. L. P., English, at $1 per 1,000.

Municipal Programme of the S. L. P., German, $1 per 1,000.

Platforms of the S. L. P., German, 75c. per 1,000.

Platforms of the S. L. P., English, 75c. per 1,000.

An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America, $1 per 1,000.

The Issue in Greater New York: A Speech delivered at Cooper Union Oct. 12th, by Lucien Sanial, Socialist Candidate for Mayor, $1 per 1,000.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

GLOVERSVILLE, Oct. 18.—Our first open-air meeting, held last Thursday, with Comrade Hanford as speaker, was a great success. Bleeker street square was packed with people, not mere passers-by, but victims of McKinley's prosperity, who came there with the intent of hearing a Socialist speaker. This was evidenced by the fact that nearly all, at least 600, stayed from beginning to end of Hanford's address of one hour and a half. We had a pile of leaflets on the truck, which we intended to distribute at the close, but when one man, who stood near the wagon, took a copy, it was a signal for a regular stampede. For a few minutes there was a rush for literature, which made every true Socialist's heart swell with satisfaction and hope. The speaker declared the meeting the best so far on his present tour. The following forenoon Comrade Hanford, at the request of a number of striking glove cutters, spoke for nearly an hour to about 200 members of their union, in their hall.

By the way, all of the (table) glove-cutters in this city and Johnstown have been on strike for the last six weeks for a restoration of the price schedule of 1892, which was promised them, among other good things, by their Republican bosses last fall in case their lord and master, the "Honorable" L. N. Littauer, the largest and shrewdest of all local capitalists, was elected to Congress. Well, he was elected, almost unanimously. The delirious joy of his dupes knew no bounds. Parades were held, cannons fired, and even the dominies joined in the general jollification by ringing the belis of their places of business. Only the Socialists, not very strong in numbers, but all the more so in their convictions, looked at the whole performance with pity, and said: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Shortly afterwards the poor sewing girls (who have no vote) were compelled to suffer a reduction. This had not been on the programme. Some of the cutters became impatient, and inquired: "What makes that prosperity train so late?" The "Daily (Mis) Leader," Littauer's personal organ, answered: "Wait till the Dingley bill is passed." That bill finally became a law, and the manufacturers got just what they wanted, and were not slow in making a big fuss over it. "See what OUR noble Congressman has done for YOU," they said. The glove-cutters looked over their accounts and into their pocketbooks, but, strange to say, failed to discover any prosperity. On the contrary, the price for the necessaries of life went up while their income remained stationary. Then they called a meeting and asked one another whether this was not all an optical delusion. There it was decided to consult Mr. Littauer himself and remind him of his ante-election promises. At once the whole situation assumed a different aspect. "Business was not settled enough yet to justify an increase of wages," the men were told, "they should wait until New Year," then he, Mr. Littauer, president of the Manufacturers' Association, "would condescend to consider their demands." Thereupon the cutters in the four largest shops went on striks, and the rest soon followed. The end is not yet in sight. In the meantime the manufacturers are disposing of their old and worthless stock at good prices, and when the strike is over, whatever the outcome may be, they will be the gainers, as usual, as they will have a pretext to demand higher prices for their goods. This much benefit, however, will be gained by the strikers and all those who have eyes to see: First, they will have learned that it is folly to fight their bosses in the economic field alone; second, they have shown by their example that the workers, in spite of the differences in their nationalities, CAN stick together and fight for a common cause. Will they remember this lesson on election day, the day when they outnumber the capitalist 100 to 1 in strength, to vote for the Socialist Labor party, and help to abolish the present competitive system? I think a good many honest men will, and our Section will do all that is possible to bring our fellow workers to class-consciousness. Steps have already been taken to secure another speaker before election. Thousands of our party pamphlets have been distributed, and besides we had 2,500 circulars printed, containing our local municipal programme and an address to the voters by our candidate for Member of Assembly.

Johnstown can also boast of a good meeting last Friday. The attention paid to the speaker was remarkable.

The prospects for a large increase in Socialist votes are bright.

RAMAN SCHWEMMER.

Agitation in Buffalo.

The attention of the Buffalo Comrades is called to the following meetings, which will take place in Buffalo during the next few days:

Sunday, Oct. 24th, at 3 p. m., an open-air meeting on Elk Street Market, Michigan street, corner Elk street. Speaker, Comrade Claude Knights, of London, England.

Sunday, Oct. 24th, at 8 p. m., in Labor Lyceum, 550 Broadway. Discussion meeting of the American Branch, S. L. P. Subject for discussion pro and con: "Are the workingmen to blame for the fix they are in?"

Monday, Oct. 25th, at 8 p. m. Open-air meeting on Main street, corner Genesee. Speaker, B. Hanford, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tuesday, Oct. 26th, at 8 p. m., in Council Hall, 37 EastHuron street, corner Ellicott street. Public debate between Comrade B. Hanford, of Brooklyn, and Mr. W. J. Taggert, business agent of United Trades and Labor Council. Subject: "Socialism and Pure and Simple Trades Unionism."

Wednesday, Oct. 27th, at 8 p. m. Mass meeting in Schwabl's Broadway Hall, 351 Broadway. Speaker, B. Hanford, of Brooklyn.

Comrade Claude Knight will speak up to election time every evening at open-air meetings in different parts of the city. About the places you can learn every time at the Labor Lyceum.

This agitation will be concluded with a big entertainment, to be held under the auspices of the Women's Socialist Society, on Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 2nd, at 8 p. m., in Schwarzmeier's Hall, Jefferson street, corner Sycamore. The evening promises to be very entertaining, full of fun and joy for young and old, and of cheering news for every Socialist. All Socialist watchers from every election district in the city where our party is represented will report there the number of votes polled by our party. Arrangements are also being made to receive by telegram the Socialist election returns from New York, as far as ascertained till midnight. The admission to the entertainment is on account of the "McKinley prosperity times," only 10 cents, and even that you don't have to pay if you act as a Socialist watcher on that evening and bring your report. Every member or friend of the party, whether citizen or not, man or woman, can and should act as watcher on that evening, not to save the 10 cents admission to the entertainment, but to prevent capitalist politicians from cheating us out of votes cast for our party, and to enable the party to learn the results in Buffalo without delay. To secure that, we have to have in Buffalo nearly 150 watchers. If you want to help along, give your name and address as soon as possible to the janitor of the Labor Lyceum Committee, P. Steenmans, 550 Broadway. He will arrange with you about the election district you will have to watch in. The time needed for watching is from 4:30 p. m. till about 10 p. m. When you go to the entertainment don't forget to invite also your wife and friends along.

B. REINSTEIN.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—An enthusiastic meeting of the S. L. P. was held at the Kensington Labor Lyceum Saturday night, the speakers being Comrades Gessner, of Pittsburg, and Barnes, of this city. Comrade Parker acted as chairman.

In opening, Comrade Gessner called attention to the fact that at the late election 34 class conscious Socialist votes were cast in Luzerne County against 17,000 Republican and 13,000 Democratic votes, showing that Sheriff Martin was elected by the very men whom he shot down. He added: "The next move we are going to make in the State of Pennsylvania is to carry the light of Socialism into that benighted region and save the lives of the rest of the workingmen by clarifying them. We Socialists are going to stay right in these large industrial centres, where we outnumber the capitalists ten thousand to one, and take part in the coming struggle, and we are not going to sneak out of civilization and into the woods, where there are more trees and zig-zag fences and cows than there are voters. The men who advocate these colonies and these other wild movements do not understand the lay of the ground in their own country, and it is high time that these "confounded Dutch Socialists" point out to these "Americans" the actual facts.

You cannot build a great class movement upon a sinking class. The Bulletin of the Department of Labor of July, 1897, shows a steady decrease in the farming population of every State in this country without a single exception. There is only one growing class. The same authority shows that the number of persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries is steadily and rapidly increasing in every State; the industrial population is recruited by the sinking middle class.

Last night Comrade Gessner spoke at 8th and Callowhill streets; to-night he speaks at the Labor Lyceum.

Section Philadelphia has challenged E. V. Debs to a debate with Comrade Gessner on the question that the struggle of the American people for life, liberty and happiness is a political battle—that the enemy is the capitalist class, and that only by the tactics and principles of the S. L. P. can victory be secured. We are praying that the challenge be accepted.

Our open-air meetings are meeting with unqualified success, and you will hear from us on election day with no uncertain sound.

HOW SHOULD LABOR VOTE.

(Continued from Page 2.)

life, who has nothing but severity for the workingmen and gentleness for the capitalist. Will they not regret to elect any of the representatives of capitalism, i. e., a second edition of Schieren for Mayor?

We ask the workingmen whether, after being warned by us, they are not in duty bound to join and stand by the party of their class, and thereby to make use of their rights of suffrage—one of the few rights which the Judges, Mayors, Governors and Presidents, so thoughtlessly elected by the workers, have allowed the workers to retain—, a right which alone makes the capitalists tremble, curbs their impudence, and can order a halt to their brutality.

Do you not know, workingmen, that a large Socialist vote will here have the same wholesome effect that it has in Europe? Think it over, fellow wage earners, and act in such manner that the vote you give up may never cause you to repent it.

Vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor party.

TO MASSACHUSETTS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

days when that institution was hard pressed, by issuing blanket injunctions, which the Federal Judge, Grosscup, who first carried on the business in a large way in Chicago in 1894, called "Gatling guns on paper." The step from playing soldier is to be a soldier. The step from a "Gatling gun on paper" is to a real Gatling gun. It is worthy of note that after three years of business with the "Gatling gun on paper" by the judges and courts the deadly gun itself was brought up at Hazleton by an officer of the court—the sheriff, where on September 10, 1897, twenty coal miners unarmed and peaceable, were murdered on the highway. The conduct of Sheriff Martin on that day was but the logical development and climax of the unlawful course pursued by his superiors, the judges, towards the striking workman. He undoubtedly intended, at the proper time, to strike, but not being as astute as the courts, as well as new in the murder business, he fired his volley at the wrong time.

The judges whose course led up to this massacre are and will be held morally as accessories before the fact. With malice toward none and charity for all, the Socialist Labor party calls upon the working class to prepare for the conflict whose approaching footsteps can be distinctly heard, and to rally to the standard of the Socialist Labor party, that Amercia, if it be her mission, may worthily lead in the coming social revolution.

THOMAS C. BROPHY.

Oct. 8th.

BRYANISM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

What absurdities and contradictions our wise (?) men have to stuff the people's ears withal!

But again the apostle of free silver cannot help showing the cloven-hoof when he makes the admission "It is a waste of time to make an argument to the little financier, but make an argument to the great financier; convince him, then the little one will suddenly see a great light," and the day is won. So you see he admits the producer has no right in government, and has got to go to the great financier to get anything done after all, whether his arguments be to "scare" the great financier, the great financier is the only being who can help us. As though the people could gain deliverance by arguments with their oppressor when their only deliverance is to take from the control of their oppressor the things that they have themselves created, and let their oppressors go to work or starve, as they themselves have to do now. But Bryan virtually says you must convince the big financier and capitalist. If you cannot, there is no hope for you. What rot! As though one-tenth of the people could prevent nine-tenths from resuming possession of their own when the nine-tenths chose to cease being exploited.

And now and then, to still further deceive, we get a phrase which, when applied to the struggle for the Co-operative Commonwealth, would prove an unanswerable argument, but only confuses and confounds when interjected into a bimetallic jugglery.

Thus "it is an evidence of the intelligence of a people to forego present benefit for permanent advantage." What greater argument can be adduced for the policy of the Socialist Labor party? What party presents a more permanent advantage to be gained by foregoing any benefit that might accrue from any temporizing with the present system?

Again, "every reform grows out of the necessity for a reform," and "movements for unlifting the race come from the suffering people." But such utterances are few and far between. The quotations are all that were uttered in a long talk of an hour and a half. And then to interject an idea like the following: "The more money, the more happiness." Verily, Bryan, if thou believest such drivel as that it must be you are a bimetallic money momomaniac. It must be evident to the class-conscious proletariat that there is no remedy for existing ills short of the adoption of the whole programme of the workers of all lands which will usher in the Socialist Commonwealth, when such as Bryan and his class will be obliged to become useful workers instead of bleeding the workers by all the specious and plausible arts of the demagogue and leaving the "dear people" floundering in the morass of capitalism. Up with the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. and in with the rule of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

A WAGE WORKER.

Notice to Minneapolis.

Minneapolis subscribers whose subscription is about to expire will find it to their convenience to renew same with our local agent, Comrade Max Wilk, No. 6 Washington avenue, who will shortly call on them.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,856.78
C. Rubin, N. Y. City	1.00
By sale of "Hand and Hammer" songs	10.13
L. Chun, West Philadelphia, Pa.	25
18th Assembly District, N. Y. City	1.00
Leopold Kropf	50
Cash, Minneapolis, Minn.	25
Total	$1,869.91

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

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$4,575.

☞ Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

Workingmen, Wake Up!

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING

—OF THE—

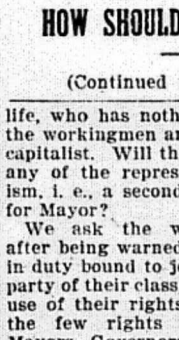
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

at the BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM,

THURSDAY, October 28th, '97, 8 P. M. sharp.

The following Speakers will address the Meeting: LUCIEN SANIAL, Candidate for Mayor; CHARLES MATCHETT, Candidate for President of Council. 296

Workingmen, Attention!



GRAND PARADE

Under the Auspices of Westside Agitation Committee,

SATURDAY, October 23d, '97.

All workingmen should assemble at 7½ o'clock in

HOELZER'S HALL, 342 West 42d Street.

The following Organizations will participate:

West Side Assembly District, S. L. P.; Int. Pianomakers Union; Independent Bakers; Ale & Porter Union; Silkribbon Workers Union; Branch 23 of the Workingmen's Sick & Death Benefit.

After the Parade a meeting will be held in Bloomingdale Turn Hall.

Speaker: DANIEL DE LEON, ALLMAN and Others.

Come One, Come All!

Trades and Societies Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union.) Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 302

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 39

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 96

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
273 Secretary: HENRY ZINCK.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 335 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall. 294

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1026, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 175 E. 4th St. 341

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 139

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-233 East 33d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Ave. and 149th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th St. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

WORKMEN'S

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Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

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BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River Passaic, N. J. Boston, Holyoke, Mass. New Haven and Waterbury, Conn. Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzern, Altoona, Pa. Chicago, Ill. 189

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 20 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd Ave., Room 35, New York City.

DR. C. L. FURMAN,

DENTIST, 180

121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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cor. New Chambers and William Sts.

works with Type Setting Machines

German and English.

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following stores:

Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St.

Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on the Bridge.

Croasdell's Store, Harrison avenue, near Bennett St.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Platform and constitution, 50 cents per 100.

Due cards, 40 cents yer 100.

Application cards, 40 cents per 100.

Address all orders for supplies to the Secretary of the National Executive Committee, Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, New York, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following news stores in Providence:

A. P. Linn, 323 Eddy street.
J. H. J. Reilly, 941 Westminster street.
F. E. Hutchinson, 428 Smith street.
James H. Nolan, 158 Charles street.
T. J. Matthews, 1851 Westminster st.
James McGuigan, 147 Manton avenue.
Frank Randall, Cranston street, near Parade street.